

St. Laurence Catholic Primary Year 3/4 Curriculum Letter Summer term 2024

Class Teachers – Miss Corcoran, Mrs Groves and Mrs Kitagawa

Teaching Assistants – Mrs Doss, Mrs Costa, Mr Cooke, Ms Thompson and Mrs Horvath



Through God's grace, a community growing in knowledge and understanding

RE

In Religion children will be exploring the following topics: *Summer 1* - Road to Emmaus, Mission to the World, The trinity, The group of Apostles, Early Church, Paul's letter to the Corinthians. *Summer 2* - Different faiths focussing on Judaism.

English

Children will complete the following units. At the end of these units, pupils will be able to:

Third person narrative — animal stories

- Sustain the third person perspective and the past tense.
- Select vocabulary to create atmosphere.
- Use similes and metaphors as descriptive devices.

Formal Letters to complain

- Use a planning structure to outline the key messages in each section of a text.
- Organise information into clear paragraphs.
- Choose and use formal vocabulary.

Dialogue through narrative

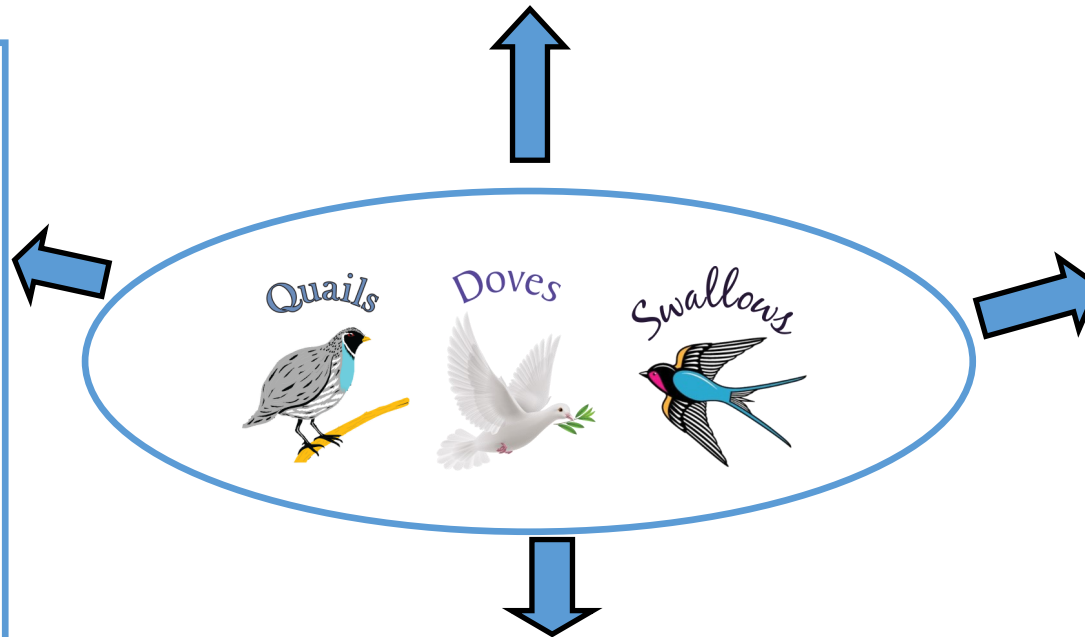
- Use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech.
- Use dialogue to show character and plot.

Poetry on a theme (emotions)

- Prepare, write and perform a poem.

Advanced Instructional Writing

- Use imperative verbs.
- Use adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions.



Maths

Children will develop their fluency, reasoning and problem solving skills in:

Year 3

- Fractions
- Money
- Time
- Angles and properties of shapes
- Statistics

Year 4

- Decimals
- Money
- Time
- Statistics
- Geometry - angles, 2D shapes, position and direction

PE— Summer 1: Tag Rugby and Tennis. Summer 2: Athletics and Netball. Year 4 will be having swimming lessons on Thursdays. PE days are Thursday and Friday. Children should come in their PE kit on those days.

MFL (French) — Summer 1: French food and exploring different cultural customs; expressing opinions and using knowledge to role-play a visit to a French market. Summer 2: Shopping for French food.

PHSCE/Wellbeing/RSE — Created to live in community.

Computing — Desktop publishing and Programming.

Music— Enjoying Improvisation and Performing.

Primary Knowledge Curriculum

The Primary Knowledge Curriculum is embedded across our school. It is a carefully sequenced, knowledge-rich curriculum which aims to inspire pupils and promote excellent outcomes for all. This Summer term, children will complete the following topics.

Art— In Art, children will be completing topics on **Architecture** and **Modern Architecture**.

DT—In DT, children will be making pasta, bread and butter.

History

In history, children will be learning about the following topics:

Summer 1: Law and Power

1. Henry II and English Common Law
2. Henry II and Thomas Becket
3. The Holy Wars and Richard the Lionheart
4. King John and the Magna Carta
5. The Montfort's Parliament

Summer 2: The War of the Roses

1. An Introduction to the War of the Roses
2. Henry VI versus Edward IV
3. Richard III and the Princes in the Tower
4. The Battle of Bosworth Field
5. Henry VII and the Tudors

Science

In science, children will be exploring the following topics:

Summer 1: Rocks

1. Sorting rocks
2. How rocks are formed?
3. Permeability
4. Fossils
5. Soil

Summer 2: Forces and Magnets

1. What is force?
2. Friction
3. Magnets
4. Magnetic Poles and Magnetic Fields
5. Investigation: How can we test the strength of magnets?

Geography

In geography, children will be exploring the following topics:

Summer 1: Western Europe

1. Countries and Settlements in Western Europe
2. Climate in Western Europe
3. Trade in Western Europe
4. France
5. A Comparison of London and Paris

Summer 2: Asia - India and China

1. India and China
2. Physical and Human Geography of India
3. Physical and Human Geography of China
4. Indus Valley and the River Ganges
5. The Great Wall of China

If you have any questions or queries please see your child's class teacher who is available at the beginning and end of each day or via the school office on 01223 712227 to book an appointment.



KEY
VOCABULARY

geology

the **study of rocks**

permeable

rock that **water can seep** through

impermeable

rock that **does not allow water to seep** through

fossils

the **preserved remains** or traces of a dead organism, the process by which a fossil is formed is called fossilisation

soil

soil is made from **small pieces of rock mixed with organic matter** (decaying plants and animals)

sediment

tiny **bits of rock, minerals, animal and plant matter** that get washed into bodies of water

an ammonite (prehistoric sea creature)



a fossilised plant



an insect trapped in amber



Mary Anning

Mary Anning was a palaeontologist who discovered many fossils in the rocks along the cliff edge in Dorset on the south coast of England. Mary taught herself about geology so she knew where to look for fossils.



how rocks are formed



sedimentary

rock that is formed by years and years of sediment (tiny bits of rock, sand, minerals, animals or plant matter) compacting together and becoming hard, e.g., shale, limestone and sandstone



igneous

rock formed by volcanoes as they erupt and spew out hot molten rock called magma or lava, eventually the magma will cool down and harden, e.g., basalt and granite



metamorphic

rock formed by great heat and pressure inside the Earth's crust, metamorphic rocks are often made from other types of rock, e.g., marble, soapstone



FORCE AND MOTION



push



pull



magnetism



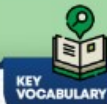
gravity



friction



acceleration



force

a push or a pull; forces **can change the movement** of an object

contact force

some forces **need two surfaces** to touch, in order for the force to occur (friction is a contact force)

magnet

a magnet is a rock or a piece of metal that can **pull certain types of metal toward it** through magnetic force

magnetism

magnetism is a natural force that **attracts or repels** certain metals

magnetic field

the magnetic field is the **area around a magnet** in which there is magnetic force

magnetic poles

either of the **two ends of a magnet** where the field of the magnet is strongest (North and South poles)

lodestone

a **rock** that is naturally magnetic

magnetic force

OPPOSITE POLES ATTRACT



SIMILAR POLES REPEL



force

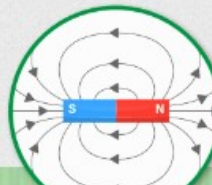
push and pull
are opposite forces



PUSH

PULL

magnetic field



magnetic poles



lodestone



magnet





Parthenon

architects:

Ictinius, Callicrates

completed: 432 B.C.



Sagrada Familia

architect:

Antoni Gaudi

estimated: 2026



St Paul's Cathedral

architect:

Christopher Wren

completed: 1710

KEY VOCABULARY

architecture

the art of **designing buildings**

architect

a person **who designs buildings**

design

planning and drawing how a building is going to look

pillar or column

a tall, straight part of a building that is sometimes decorated, often **holds up another part** of the building

tower

a **tall narrow building** or part of a building

dome

a **rounded roof** of a building with a circle-shaped base

materials

what a building **is made of**, e.g., stone, brick, cement, steel

symmetrical

where the parts of an object, including a building **look exactly the same** on both sides, a mirror image

asymmetrical

where the parts of an object, including a building **do not look the same** on both sides

in relief

where sculptures **stick out** from a flat surface, rather than being made all the way around

in the round

where sculptures **are carved or built** all around, from front to back

frieze

a **band of relief sculptures** or painting on a wall, often near the top

mosaic

a picture or a pattern made by putting **small pieces of stone, glass or tile** together. sometimes these decorate a floor



KEY VOCABULARY

architecture

the art of **designing buildings**

architect

a **person who designs** buildings

design

planning and drawing how a building is going to look

modern
architecture

a building that has **recently been designed** and built, e.g., in the last 30 years

traditional
architecture

architecture which uses ideas and design which come **from classical architecture**, such as the design of the Parthenon

innovative

a design which uses **new ideas**

function

what a building is for, e.g., a school is for children to learn in

feature

an **important thing about the design** of a building, e.g., what it is made out of, if it has curved or straight walls, if it has pillars, if it is symmetrical

materials

what a building is **made of**, e.g., stone, brick, cement, steel

process

the **steps that are taken** to make a building, from design to construction

construction

the action of **putting up** a building



Guggenheim Museum

architect:

Frank Gehry

completed: 1997



the Scottish Parliamentary Complex

architect:

Enric Miralles

completed: 2004



Western Europe



KEY VOCABULARY

climate

the **weather conditions** in an area over a long period of time

temperate climate

a climate where the conditions **do not get extremely hot or extremely cold**

trade

buying and selling things, e.g. food, machines, books

import

buying things from other countries

export

selling things to other countries

agriculture

the **farming** of plants and/or animals

the Alps

a large **mountain range** located in Western Europe



France

capital city
Paris

language(s)
French



Germany

capital city
Berlin

language(s)
German



Belgium

capital city
Brussels

language(s)
French and Flemish



Switzerland

capital city
Bern

language(s)
German, French and Italian



Austria

capital city
Vienna

language(s)
German



the Netherlands

capital city
Amsterdam

language(s)
Dutch and English



Luxembourg

capital city
Luxembourg City

language(s)
French, German, Luxembourgian



Asia: India & China



population
1.3 billion



capital city
New Delhi



main language
Hindi हिंदी लेखन



main religions
Hinduism, Islam,
Buddhism & Sikhism

KEY VOCABULARY

Taj Mahal

one of the **most famous monuments in India**: built by Shah Jahan in 1653 as a tomb for his wife

Indus River

one of the **longest rivers in Asia**: travels through China, India and Pakistan

Indus Valley
Civilisation

an **ancient civilisation** that flourished in the Indus River valley, from about 2500 to 1500 B.C

River Ganges

a river that runs through the north-east of India: the Ganges is a **sacred river** in the Hindu religion

Great Wall of China

a **defensive wall** built through China to protect it from invaders

Qin Shi Huangdi

the **First Emperor of China** who began the construction of the Great Wall



population
1.4 billion



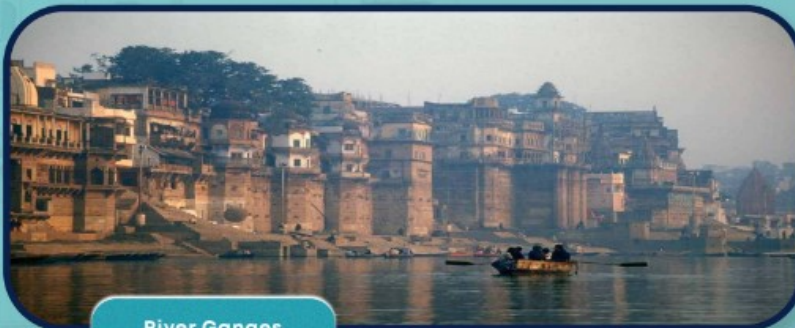
capital city
Beijing



main language
Mandarin 普通话写作



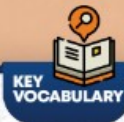
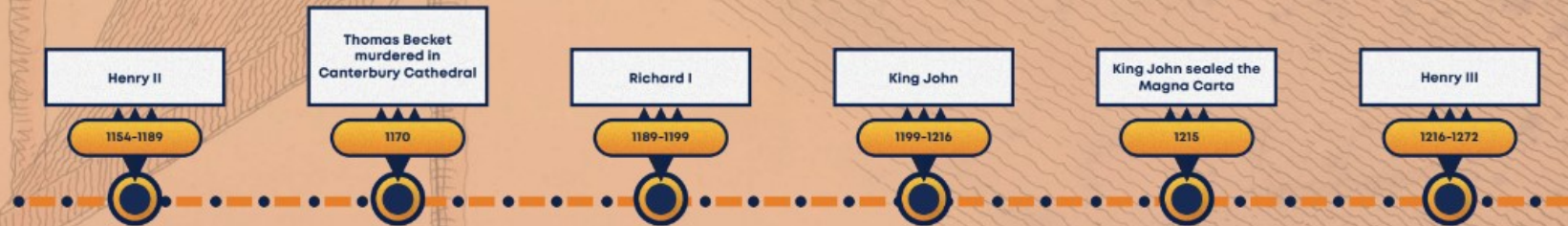
main religions
officially Atheist



River Ganges



Great wall of
China

KEY
VOCABULARY

jury

a group of people that **make a decision on someone's guilt** based on evidence given

Rule of law

a **set of rules** that must be followed

trial by ordeal

to decide someone's guilt by use of a **cruel test**

the Crusades

a **series of invasions** of Muslim controlled territory in the Holy Land by Christian armies

Holy Land

modern day **Israel and Palestine**

knight

a **king's soldier** who wore armour

tyrant

a **cruel ruler**

baron

a very **powerful and wealthy** landowner

burgh

a medieval **area of land**

Parliament

the highest legislature, consisting of the **Sovereign, House of Lords and the House of Commons**

Magna Carta

a **document of rules** sealed by King John in 1215

KEY PEOPLE

Henry II

know as the 'Father of English Common Law'



Archbishop of Canterbury

the head of the English church: Thomas Becket was the Archbishop of Canterbury from 1162-1170



Richard I

fought in the Holy Wars: known as Richard the Lionheart



King John

King of England from 1199-1216: he signed the Magna Carta in 1215



Pope

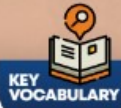
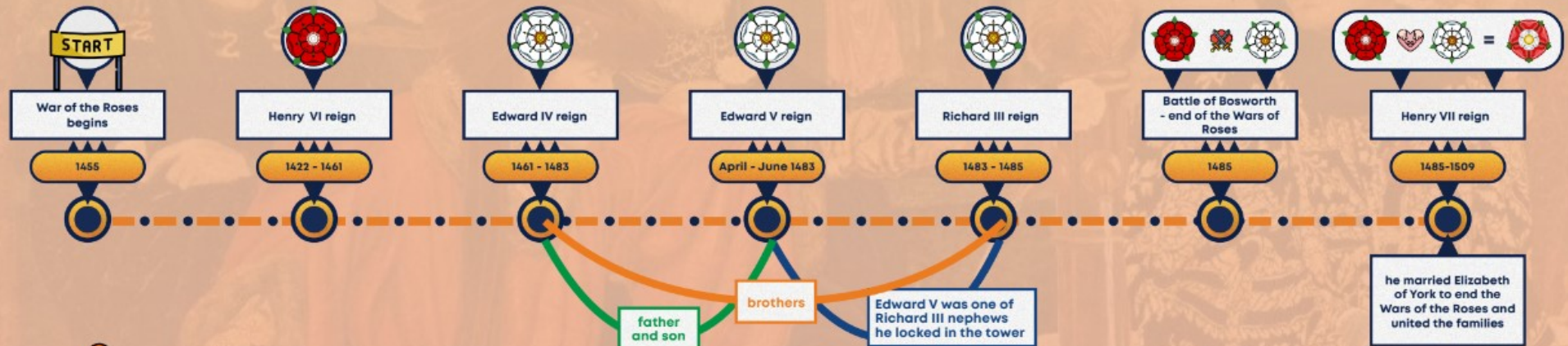
the head of the Catholic church: Pope Innocent III was the Pope between 1198-1216



Henry III

was captured by Simon de Montfort



KEY
VOCABULARY

civil war

a war between people from the **same country**

House of York

branch of the English royal **House of Plantagenet** (three of its members became kings of England)

House of Lancaster

the other branch of the English royal **House of Plantagenet**

Wars of the Roses

civil wars for control of the throne of England: it was fought between **two rival branches of the royal House** of Plantagenet

Plantagenet

the name of the family which **all the kings of England from 1154 to 1485** belonged to

Plantagenet Monarchs:



Henry VI

1422 - 1461

39 year
reign

Edward IV

1461 - 1483

22 year
reign

Richard III

1483 - 1485

2 year
reignApril - June
1483

Edward V

just over 2
month reign

1485 - 1509

Henry VII

24 year reign

